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HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, February 19.

Mr. Butler, of the select committee to whom was recommended the bill to provide for the election of County Assessors and prescribing their duties reported the same back, when an interesting debate arose on his merits in which Messrs. Morris, Walton and Hosbrook sustained, and Messrs. Saylor and Buntley opposed the bill.

Mr. Van Hook moved an amendment, proposing to limit the operation of the act to the counties of Huron and Portage, which was disagreed to.

Mr. Yontz made a motion to lay the bill on the table, which was lost.

The bill was at length ordered to a third reading, by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Armstrong, Ankeny, Baldwin, Blackburn, of Stark, Bostwick, Brown Butler, Champlin, Craighill, Creed, Creawell Conclin, of Hamilton Conclin, of Morgan, Cutright, Coulter, Cushing, De Wolf, Faras, Ford, Gamble, Hathaway, Holcomb, Hosbrook, Hough, Hubbard, Humphreys, Hunt, Kaapp, Lyman, Matthews, Medill, M'Meal, M'Donald, Miller, of Wayne, Mitchell, Moore, of Muskingum, Moore, of Delaware, Morrow, Morris, Porter, Quinn, Read, Reece, Robbins, Robinson, Sprague, Stablon, Smith, Stidger, Strivers Taylor, of Guernsey Uter, Walton, Welton, Whitmore and Yontz—57.

NAYS—Messrs. Bently, Chambers, Eayear, Lowry, Lutz, Miller of Lawrence, Patterson, Saylor and Van Hook—9.

SENATE.

MONDAY, February 22.

Mr. Crouse, gave notice that on to-morrow or some subsequent day of the present session, he would ask leave to introduce a bill to increase the tax on the dividends of all bank capital within this State, to ten per cent.

Mr. Crouse also gave notice, that on to-morrow or some subsequent day of the present session, he would ask leave to introduce a bill to prohibit the establishment within this State, of any branch, office, or agency of the United States, recently chartered by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, and to prohibit, also, the introduction, passage of circulation within this State, of the bills, notes, checks, drafts, or orders of said Bank, or any Branch, office or agency thereof.

From the New Orleans American of Feb 4th.

FLORIDA VOLUNTEERS.—For the last two days our city has been all commotion. Drums and fife, and parading of men has been the order of the day. During that time nearly 750 men have come forward and volunteered, their services to go to the defence of Florida, and taken together it is hardly possible that a better set of fellows could be found. The company formed by Captain A. F. Burthe, is particularly numerous and well equipped, and composed of good looking young men mostly well known in this city, many of them of the best families. The company commanded by Major Marks from Feliciana, is however, the finest of the whole corps. It was formed in less than 24 hours, of Planters and others at St. Francisville, and the adjacent country, and is composed of the very best materials. The men are all friends from the same neighborhood, many of them wealthy, one particularly makes 400 bales of cotton annually, and the officers are men skilled in the use of arms, enjoying the full confidence of their soldiers.

The whole corps is to be commanded by Gen. Persifer F. Smith. It was an inspiring sight to witness them yesterday when mustered to receive their arms and equipments; they appeared all to be animated with the warmest feelings of patriotism and military enthusiasm, and gave a cheering promise of what might be expected of them in the event of a war with France.

The first detachment composed of the U. S. troops, and a few volunteers under the command of Col. Foster, left the barracks to embark at 1 o'clock the remainder did not march until the evening. They embarked on board the steamers Merchant and Watchman. Col. Twiggs with another detachment of U. S. troops and remainder of the volunteers will leave to-morrow in the David Brown.

Success and good health attend them and a happy return to their homes.

Baron Rothschild's eldest daughter has gone to the continent, on a visit to her uncle. It is said that she is to be married, immediately, to her cousin.

Dr. Lieber says, women are born to be married. Quere—how is it with those who miss it?

OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS.

Yesterday, the following highly interesting Message with the accompanying Documents, was transmitted by the President of the United States to Congress:—Nat. Int.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit herewith, to Congress, copies of the correspondence between the Secretary of State and the Charge d' Affaires of His Britannic Majesty, relative to the mediation of Great Britain in our disagreement with France, and to the determination of the French Government to execute the Treaty of Indemnification, without further delay, on the application for payment by the agent of the United States.

The grounds upon which the mediation was accepted will be found fully developed in the correspondence. On the part of France the mediation had been publicly accepted before the offer of it could be received here. Whilst each of the two Governments has thus discovered a just solicitude to resort to all honorable means of adjusting amicably the controversy between them, it is a matter of congratulation that the mediation has been rendered necessary. Under such circumstances, the anticipation may be confidently indulged that the disagreement between the United States and France will not have produced more than a temporary estrangement. The healing effects of time, a just consideration of the powerful motives for a cordial good understanding between the two Nations, the strong inducements each has to respect and esteem the other, will no doubt soon obliterate from their remembrance all traces of that disagreement.

Of the elevated and disinterested part the Government of Great Britain has acted, and was prepared to act, I have already had occasion to express my high sense. Universal respect, and the consciousness of meriting it, are with Governments as with men, the just rewards of those who faithfully exert their power to preserve peace, restore harmony, and perpetuate good will.

I may be permitted, I trust, at this time, without a suspicion of the most remote desire to throw off censure from the Executive, or to point it to any other Department or branch of the Government, to refer to the want of effective preparation in which our country was found at the late crisis.

From the nature of our institutions, the movements of the Government in preparation for hostilities must ever be too slow for the exigencies of unexpected war. I submit it then to you, whether the first duty we owe to the People who have confided to us their power is not to place our country in such an attitude as always to be so amply supplied with the means of self defence as to afford no inducement to other nations to presume upon our forbearance, or to expect important advantages from a sudden assault, either upon our commerce, our sea coast, or our interior frontier. In case of the commencement of hostilities, during the recess of Congress, the time inevitably elapsing before that body could be called together, even under the most favorable circumstances, would be pregnant with danger, and if we escaped without signal disaster or national dishonor, the hazard of both unnecessarily incurred, could not fail to excite a feeling of deep reproach. I earnestly recommend to you, therefore, to make such provisions, that in no future time shall we be found without ample means to repel aggression, even although it may come upon us without a note of warning. We are now, fortunately, so situated, that the expenditure for this purpose will not be felt, and, if it were, it would be approved by those from whom all its means are derived, and for whose benefit only it should be used with a liberal economy and an enlightened forecast.

In behalf of these suggestions, I cannot forbear repeating the wise precepts of one whose counsels cannot be forgotten: "The United States ought not to indulge a persuasion that, contrary to the order of human events, they will forever keep at a distance those painful appeals to arms, with which the history of every other nation abounds. There is a rank due to the United States among nations which will be withheld, if not absolutely lost, by the reputation of weakness. If we desire to avoid insult, we must be able to repel it. If we desire to secure peace, one of the most powerful instruments of our rising prosperity, it must be known that we are, at all times, ready for war."

ANDREW JACKSON.

FEBRUARY 22, 1836.

CATTLE GRAZING.

During the year 1835, there were 11802 cattle grazed in the county of Marion in this State, by graziers resident in that county.

CONVENTION OF THE PEOPLE!

COMPTON, Monday Feb. 22d, 1836. The Convention met at eleven o'clock in the Theatre, and was called to order by J. P. R. Bureau, one of the delegates from the county of Gallia; when, on his motion, the Hon. Philemon Beecher, of Fairfield, was called to the Chair, and John L. Green, Esq. of Pickaway, appointed Secretary.

The credentials of the following delegates were presented: [Here follows the names of delegates from 63 counties, amounting to upwards of 1,000.]

THREE O'CLOCK, P. M.

The Convention met pursuant to adjournment, in the public Square, where a stand had been erected for the accommodation of officers.

The committee appointed this morning to nominate suitable persons to preside over the deliberations of the Convention; reported the following which, was agreed to, viz.

PRESIDENT.

JEREMIAH MORROW, of Warren co.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

Chas. Anthony, of Clark co. 1st

Philemon Beecher, of Fairfield, 2d

Ebenezer Hulse, of Hamilton, 3d

Jas. T. Worthington, of Ross, 4th

Simeon Fuller, of Cuyahoga, 5th

John Johnson, of Miami, 6th

James M. Bloss, of Ashtabula, 7th

James Harris, of Clinton, 8th

William Renick, of Pickaway, 9th

Platt Benedict, of Huron, 10th

Reason Beall, of Wayne, 11th

Wm. Humphries, of Brown, 12th

Samuel Bigger, of Guernsey, 13th

Alex. Mitchell, of Preble, 14th

George Dana, of Washington, 15th

Samuel Elliott, of Knox, 16th

Daniel Griffith, of Licking, 17th

Charles Kinney, of Harrison, 18th

Elanah Scofield, of Fairfield, 19th

SECRETARIES.

J. L. Green, of Pickaway county, 1st

J. R. Mulvaney, of Muskingum, 2d

John Bailehace, of Franklin, 3d

L. D. Campbell, of Butler, 4th

Benjamin S. Brown, of Knox, 5th

Charles Burland, of Richland, 6th

John Barr, of Cuyahoga, 7th

Horton J. Howard, of Belmont, 8th

George Reber, of Fairfield, 9th

Isaac S. Perkins, of Green, 10th

R. P. Lowe, of Montgomery, 11th

John Crowell, of Trumbull, 12th

After brief, but very impressive addresses from Gov. Morrow and Mr. Anthony, returning thanks to the Convention for the honor conferred upon them respectively, and strongly urging the necessity of union, energy and prudence at the present crisis, the Convention, after appointing some committees, adjourned, to meet at ten o'clock to-morrow morning, in the Theatre.

TUESDAY, FEB. 22, 1836.

The Convention met at the Theatre, pursuant to adjournment. Present, the same as yesterday.

Mr. Anthony, from the select committee appointed to inquire into the expediency of nominating a suitable person for the office of Governor of the State, reported that said committee, with but one dissenting voice, had agreed to recommend Gen. JOSEPH VANCE, of Champaign county. The report was agreed to, by a vote nearly unanimous, and the result announced amidst the loud cheering of the vast assemblage present.

Mr. Greene from the committee appointed to nominate an Electoral Ticket, reported the following, which was agreed to, by an unanimous vote, viz: SENATORIAL ELECTORS. Benjamin Ruggles, of Belmont co. Joseph Ridgway, sen. of Franklin co. DISTRICT ELECTORS.

1st Dist.—George P. Torrence, of Hamilton co., 2d " Andrew M'Cleary, of Butler co., 3d " Elijah Huntington, of Wood co., 4th " Isaac Morris, of Clinton co., 5th " Alexander Campbell, of Brown co., 6th " Robert Safford, of Gallia co., 7th " William Kendall, of Scioto county, 8th " Abel Renick, of Marion county, 9th " Christian King, of Fairfield county, 10th " Samuel Newell, of Logan county, 11th " William C. Kirker, of Belmont co., 12th " Ira Belknap, of Muskingum county, 13th " Samuel Elliott, of Knox county, 14th " Mordecai Bartley, of Richland county, 15th " John Coddington, of Medina county, 16th " Jared P. Kirtland, of Trumbull co., 17th " Daniel Harbaugh, of Columbiana co., 18th " John P. Coulter, of Wayne county, 19th " John S. Lacy, of Harrison county.

Mr. Kelly, from the committee appointed to prepare resolutions, expressive of the sense of this Convention, on the objects which have called it together, reported the following, which were severally agreed to—most of them by acclamation and all with but few dissenting voices:

Resolved, That in WILLIAM H. HARRISON, we view the gallant defender of his country in the hour of danger—the soldier who has suffered the privations, shared the toils, and braved the dangers of savage warfare—a republican of the Jeffersonian school—and above all, a statesman and patriot who will, if elected, be the President of the Nation, and not of a party—and make the offices what the Constitution designed them to be, agencies for the benefit of the people and not bribes with which to purchase votes.

Resolved, That we will do every thing in our power, consistent with honor and integrity, to promote the election of WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON as the President of the United States.

Resolved, That the people here assembled tender sincere thanks and acknowledgments to General Robert Lucas, Governor of Ohio, for his patriotic, decided, and efficient stand in support of the jurisdiction of Ohio over that part of her territory claimed by Michigan, and particularly for his resistance of the partisan influence of certain persons high in authority—against the rights and interests of Ohio.

[Several resolutions are omitted for want of room.] The Convention then adjourned until 3 o'clock this afternoon.

THURSDAY afternoon 3 o'clock.

Mr. Anthony, Chairman of the committee appointed this morning, for the purpose of inquiring into the expediency of nominating a candidate for the Vice Presidency, and if expedient, then to recommend some suitable person to be supported for that office, reported, that they had taken the subject into consideration, and had agreed with but one dissenting voice to recommend FRANCIS GRANGER, of New York. The question was then taken on agreeing to the report, and carried by acclamation and loud cheering, without one dissenting voice.

It was then unanimously Resolved, That this Convention will support WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, of Ohio, for the presidency, and FRANCIS GRANGER, of New York, for the Vice Presidency; and recommend their fellow citizens throughout the State to make use of all honorable means to secure their election.

At this stage of the proceedings, John H. Wood, of Hamilton, on behalf of himself and 200 others who were Jackson men, and members of the Convention; introduced a preamble and resolutions, setting forth the grounds upon which they were determined to support Gen. Harrison for the Presidency; and advising their Jackson friends, in the several counties of this State, who are disposed to support Harrison, to form "Jackson Clubs" with a view of carrying out their objects. The preamble and resolutions were adopted unanimously; and after the adoption of sundry other resolutions, the Convention adjourned, without day.

LATEST FROM FLORIDA.

[EDITORS' CORRESPONDENCE]

ST. MAURY'S (Gen.) Feb. 10. "It is asserted here on good authority, that the famous warrior chief, Powell, was some time since at the Agency, where for some misdemeanor the Agent, Gen. Wiley Thompson, placed him in irons for several days. On releasing him, Gen. Thompson gave him a rifle, and a reconnoissance apparently took place. When General Thompson was lately shot in the vicinity of the fortification at the Agency, it is supposed that one of the fifteen balls was discharged from the same rifle."

There is no doubt that General Thompson fell a victim to his misplaced confidence in the sincerity of Indian faith; and perhaps most of our present troubles have arisen from the same source.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Feb. 15.

INDIAN DEVASTATIONS.

The whole of the country south of St. Augustine has been laid waste during the past week, and not a building of any value left standing. There is not a single house now remaining between this city and Cape Florida, a distance of 250 miles; all, all, have been burnt to the ground. On Sunday morning last, a dense smoke was seen in the south, in the direction of Bulowville, and it was conjectured that the buildings on that plantation were in flames, and it was known that there were none but Indians in that direction. The smoke was seen in the same direction on Tuesday. On Thursday, it was reported that General Hernandez's houses at St. Joseph's were on fire, and in the afternoon this report was confirmed by two of General Hernandez's negroes, who stated that they had rode from Mala Compa to St. Joseph's that morning, and came within a quarter of a mile of the houses; and had a full view of the burning buildings. They state the houses to have been fired about 7 o'clock that morning, and that every house except the corn house was burning at the time they were there. The Indians had posted sentinels at some distance from the houses, while the main body were dancing around the fire. The negroes can give us no correct idea as to the number of the Indians, but say that there was a large crowd of them. The plantation of Col. James Williams was also set fire to and destroyed at the same time. Mr. Dupont's plantation of Buen Retiro is also destroyed. There now remains no doubt of the destruction of Bulowville. It is the opinion of many that after the battle at Dunlawton the Indians procured a large reinforcement, and returned to attack Bulowville. The amount of property destroyed is immense; at Bulowville alone, the buildings are said to have cost 50,000 dollars. The property destroyed

during the past week, on these plantations cannot be less than 200,000 dollars.

Fire Apparatus.—We find in a late London paper, the following description of the means provided by the London Fire establishment for rescuing persons from houses on fire, when the ordinary means of escape are obstructed.

First, each engine has two seven feet lengths of scaling ladder, constructed upon the pattern of the English military scaling ladders. The two lengths, when joined, which can be done in an instant, form a ladder of 13 feet; one foot of length being lost in the junction. As the length of the ladder carried by the different engines are precisely on the same construction, the arrival of a second engine admits of an immediate doubling of the length of ladder. Three engines and there are generally from eight to nine at any fire of magnitude would afford a ladder of 40 ft. length which is amply sufficient for any ordinary risk; but, if necessary, it might by further junctions be lengthened almost indefinitely. At the time of the conflagration of the Houses of Parliament, the roof of different parts of the buildings was mounted from the ground by means of ladders thus formed. About two months back a few pattern lengths of these ladders, of improved strength and fitting, were made by order of the Committee of Insurance Directors, and being approved of, orders have been since given for several sets of a similar make.

The engines likewise carry a large and strong canvas sheet, made with hand-holes at the sides so that when held extended, a person might jump into it from a lofty window, without any great hazard.

The third means of assistance carried are two strong lines of two inch rope, and a slighter one each of great length. The end of one of these ropes being thrown into the window, which by a small attached weight at the end could be easily effected, would afford to the endangered person a mode of escape that the most timid might avail himself of. He would have nothing to do but to pass the rope once round a lead post, a strong hook, a bar of the grate, a leg of a large table, or round any large heavy article of furniture or almost any fixture, and then fastening the end round his waist, and getting out of the window, the fireman, who would retain the other end of the rope would gradually lower him to the ground. There are other obvious modes in which the ropes might be rendered available.

The facetious Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Transcript says,

Yesterday, as I was returning from the Capitol to my lodgings, I saw a horse, attached to a sleigh, come dashing down the avenue, and at the next moment a most piercing cry of "stop him! stop him!" proceeded from the lady within; who was accompanied by a gentleman. I sprang at the bridle of the animal, but missing it, stumbled and by good fortune pitched beyond the opposite side of the horse and escaped the vehicle and the hoofs of the animal. At the instant I recovered, I found the lady on top of me. It seems that, being sadly frightened when she found that I had failed to stop the horse, she leaped from the sleigh and landed on my precious carcass. I rose with all possible expedition, and not being able to decide at the moment whether I was dead or alive, I proceeded to raise the lady from her prostrate condition. "Are you injured, madam?" quired I. "No, I think not—but my neck might have been broken for you, sir," was the prompt reply; "I wish I was a man—I'd see if I could stop an unruly horse!" continued the lady, to my unutterable dismay. The next time a horse runs away with that lady she may stop him if she can—I will attempt any act of the kind. I'll take the advice of Paul Pry, and never do a good-natured thing again in my life.

London—on London'd.—Some of the late Liverpool papers have started the idea of removing the seat of Government from London to that city, for the purpose of diminishing the political excitement and revolutionary influence of that democratic metropolis. Liverpool is not satisfied, it seems, with having robbed London with the best part of its trade. The fearful examples afforded by the history of France or rather, of Paris would seem to give some value to the idea, if it were practicable, which it manifestly is not. London is too powerful to relinquish its hold on Government. It is stated that his Majesty is very well disposed to the idea, and that an invitation from the inhabitants of Liverpool to take up his royal residence in that neighborhood would meet with his favorable attention. There can be no doubt, however, that the attempt to remove the Court and Parliament from London would immediately revolutionize England.—Metropolitan.

WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

The following extract from a communication in the National Intelligencer develops a splendid plan for a monument:

"Designs will be obtained in abundance for this great monument—designs which will reflect honor on the genius and skill of the architects of our country. It will be a prize more glorious than any ever won at the Olympic games, as it will confer immortality on him who shall be successful, by rendering his name as imperishable as the material of which the monument is to be composed. Were I permitted to recommend a design, it should be something like the following: On a base of granite from 70 to 80 feet in elevation, should be erected a succession of temples, narrowing to the apex, and surmounted by an obelisk. The temples should be circular and built of American marble, commencing with the Tuscan order, and terminating with the Composite or National. The top of the base and each temple should be surrounded by a balustrade of marble, and the temples by a colonnade of 13 pillars. Each temple should contain niches for the reception of the statues of the distinguished men of the different States, and built, in part, of the stone brought from each State; so that each State may have the honor of contributing to this great monument in materials as well as funds. The caps of the columns of the Corinthian and Composite orders to be ornated with the tobacco, cotton, and wheat plants, and the tassel and ear of the Indian corn, to give it the character of nationality, and the body of the temples with the devices of the respective States. A solid shaft to be erected in the centre of the monument from the foundation to the top of highest temple, narrowing like a pyramid, and supporting the obelisk. The space between the shaft and the exterior walls of the temples to be divided into apartments and appropriated to such purposes as the Board of Managers shall designate.—The staircase to be connected with the shaft, at the foundation of which should be a solid cast iron sarcophagus for the remains of Washington, and, at the entrance, a statue of him, in marble or bronze. The whole in elevation to be upwards of 500 feet.—This design would cost, in its execution, about a million of dollars; would be the highest edifice in the world, and the most stupendous and magnificent monument ever erected to man. I merely throw out this idea, I know not what design will be adopted, but I doubt not, it will be one that will show the taste of our countrymen, and the condition of the arts of the present age."

W.

Instinct of Animals.—Certainly they do afford the most striking proofs of an intelligent cause, as well as of a unity of design in the world. The work of bees is among the most remarkable of facts in both the respects. The form is in every country the same—the proportions accurately alike—the size the very same to the fraction of a line, go where you will; and the form is proved to be that which the most refined analysis has enabled mathematicians to discover as of all others the best adapted for the purposes of saving room and work, and materials.—This discovery was only made about a century ago; nay, the instrument that enabled us to find it, *fluxional calculus*—was unknown half a century before that application to its power, and yet the bees had been for thousands of years, in all countries, unerringly working according to this fixed rule, choosing the same exact angle of 120 degrees for the inclination of the sides of its little room, which every one had for ages known to be the best possible angle, but also choosing the same exact angles of 110 and 70 degrees, for the inclination of the roof, which no one had discovered till the 8th century, when Maclaurin solved that most curious problem of *maxima minima*, the means of investigating which had not existed till the century before, when Newton invented the *calculus* whereby such problems can now be easily worked. It is impossible to conceive any thing more striking as a proof of refined skill than the creation of such instincts and it is a skill altogether applied to the formation of intellectual existence.

A ROGUE—PUNISHED.

LADLOW, alias LYMAN, the individual whose apprehension early last spring for having passed a forged draft or bill of exchange for a large amount in this city, made some noise at the time; and who has since been confined in our county jail, underwent his trial a few days ago, and being found guilty; was sentenced to be imprisoned in the Penitentiary for the period of six years. Verily, "the way of transgressor is hard."

O. S. Jour.

A gentleman meeting one of his friends who was insolvent, expressed great concern for his embarrassment. "You are mistaken, my dear Sir," was the reply. "This is not I, 'tis my creditors who are embarrassed."